

THE FISHERIES EXHIBITS.

PREPARING A NOTEWORTHY DISPLAY ON
A LITTLE ISLAND AT JACKSON PARK.

THE FISH OF MANY COUNTRIES SHOWN, WITH
EFFECTIVE EXPOSITIONS OF THE VARIOUS
FEATURES OF THE INDUSTRY.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Chicago, April 25.—The building at the Exposition grounds devoted to fish and fisheries, while not one of the largest, is one of the most picturesque in the more important group. When the choice of a location was made about the only place for it was an oblong island shaped something like a banana, and comprising a little over four acres of ground. The chief of the department, Joseph William Collins, was pleased with the site, and suggested the foundation outlines to the architect, Henry Ivins Cobb, of Chicago. There was room in the middle of the island for a structure of reasonable dimensions, built on angular lines. The principal point was how to utilize the ends of the island. It was finally decided to have an annex at either point to be connected with the main building in each instance by an arched.

This feature of the arcade, with its low column and sloping roof, was carried throughout the plan of the structure, and the result is a most attractive building covering an island in among the lagoons, and reached by little bridges under which are already skipping the gondolas, propelled by electricity, which are to prove novel features during the summer season. The ducks and geese have had a monopoly of the waters in this region during the last month, and striders along the banks have heard a great deal rather hoisterous conversation going on among these fowl. The introduction last week of these little skippers of boats did not seem to please the birds, and the conversion is now carried on mostly on the green banks, where apparently a number of indignation meetings are held every day. The geese seem particularly annoyed, and one sees them with their long necks stretched and their heads high in air, paddling with all their might for shore the instant the prow of one of these boats makes its appearance around the curve.

But the ducks and geese have nothing to do with the Fish and Fisheries Building other than to render the spot more picturesque and interesting, and as opportunity is afforded for getting at the fish. Certainly one cannot say that the arcade is a curving structure, is 360 feet long and 135 feet wide in the centre. The annexes at the end of the arcades are circular in form, and 135 feet in diameter. The total floor area is 3.1 acres. The general fisheries exhibit is in the main building. The west annex is devoted to angling exhibits, and the aquarium is in the eastern end. The glass fronts of the aquarium make a total of 575 feet in length, and 3,000 square feet of surface, with a water capacity of 140,000 gallons. The tanks in which salt water fish will be exhibited contain 40,000 gallons. This is real Atlantic ocean salt water, which was condensed for shipment to one-fifth its bulk, and stored at the tanks with fresh water.

On entering the main building one finds himself in the midst of the Canadian section, to which are devoted 7,000 feet of floor space, and the specimens are interesting from the start. There are some magnificent representations of the Quinault salmon and, in fact, all species of fish that inhabit the waters of the Canadian coast. The boats used in this industry are also represented, as well as the nets and general tackle employed. In the collection is the duplicate of a boat used for fishing purposes, exhibited in London in 1888, and subsequently presented to the Prince of Wales for his use as a yacht. A pyramid constructed upon the foundation of barrels of the kind used in packing fish, with a superstructure of various forms and kinds of fish products in cans and other receptacles, forms what is called the Canadian trophy. It is surmounted by the figure of an angler, life size, who appears in an easy position, as if walking, with his fishing rod over his shoulder and his catch hanging by his side. This section also possesses models of all sorts of fishing boats. A small white whale, handsomely mounted in a glass case, is another interesting specimen.

The Australian exhibit is attractive from the fact that it affords a view of specimens of fish which people living in this latitude are not accustomed to see. In this court is a cluster of rocks over which three beautiful specimens of the great Australian seal are represented as climbing. The birds that are common to the fishing grounds of Australia, some of them of magnificent plumage, also appear. The exhibits of alcohol fishes are many, and some of the specimens are rare. In this section there is a model of a lighthouse. It is constructed of fish products, upon a foundation which will be set with pearls gathered on the Australian coasts. The walls of this court will be covered with beautiful paintings illustrating the industry as carried on there in all its features. Included in the display of Australia will appear a model of the fishing school at Baltimore, Ireland, which is the outcome of the philanthropy of the Barossa Burdettionts. It was established in 1886, and has for its object the fitting of boys for the pursuit of the fishing industry.

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The American exhibits are in many instances striking and exceedingly instructive. Although the people of this country have heard much of the great fishing industry of New-England, few have any true conception of its magnitude in a commercial sense. A large section is devoted to the display of Gloucester; and across the front of the pavilion the almost incredible statement appears in big letters and figures: "140,323,312 pounds of product last year; 451 fishing vessels hauled from Gloucester." In this court there will be a reproduction of Gloucester Harbor, showing the old-time vessels of 100 and 200 tons at the famous Codd's Wharf, and the harbor as it appears to-day with its modern schooners, great stowhouses and wharves. There will be in this section also a figure of a fisherman, life-size, standing on the cross-trees of a schooner looking out over the waters for traces of fish.

Another matter of interest as well as instruction, illustrating the utilization of what was long regarded as waste material in connection with the fishing industry, is the exhibit of glue which is made now from the refuse. This glue is of wonderful adhesive strength, and a demonstration of that fact one of the manufacturers of the article will exhibit a shaft composed of blocks of wood glued together, suspended from a beam, a weight of 1,400 pounds suspended by a wire, and a cannon weighing 1,300 pounds will be suspended also to a piece of belting made of leather, the overlapping edges of which are joined by the application of this glue. The wharves of Gloucester seventeen years ago were cumbered by this

waste, and certain craft were employed to carry it out to sea and dump it overboard. Now the same stuff is sold by the fishermen for \$30 a ton.

Rhode Island makes a good showing, especially in reference to the Menemsha fisheries and the models of boats used in making the catches. In this section will be exhibited the boat in which John Lewis performed his heroic rescue on the coast. It may be incidentally mentioned here that a boat used by Grace Darling will appear in the transportation department in connection with the exhibition of Great Britain.

The firm of A. W. Nichols, of Boston, will illustrate in a tank the methods of catching lobster. They will have a model of the T wharf and storehouses contiguous thereto, with models of the smacks used in this industry. John R. Neal & Co., of the famous T wharf, will present a comprehensive exhibit of the entire industry.

All the equipment in the way of tackle and the manner of making the style of furnishing the craft will be demonstrated by models and by pictures. A series of photographs will appear upon the walls. These pictures have been colored to represent nature, and they complete outlines of the boat with its little cluster of doors on deck until it returns with its load of fish. One of these views represents the schooner out at sea, with a fisherman in his dory arranging his line for the catching of cod. In fact, there is no feature of the entire industry which the craft will be demonstrated by models and by pictures.

Jackson Park to-day and were immediately put in service. The chairs are comfortable, roomy affair, and each one is accompanied by a guide. The chairs are intended for invalids and tired visitors who can afford to be lulled at the Fair at 75 cents an hour. The rate for chair and guide per day is \$6, and the chair alone goes for 25 cents.

Class Boston is the World's Fair terminal station to-day, and the building assumed an unusual interest, sheltering over 200 young women, who interested with a halo, to act as waitresses and serve at luncheon counters during the World's Fair period, and as no agreement was made to return transportation to Boston, their World's Fair experience proves agreeable. For a considerable time traffic was practically at a standstill in the terminal station and the Boston girls, who had come to the fair, were Congresswoman Bolden and family, of Syracuse; Margaret d'Angues, Guido Goldini, Count Gloria and Countess Raffaele, Countess Alice, Mrs. John W. McDonald, the cartoonist; Charles L. Carter, of Homestead; Richard Welden, St. Louis; Ayres; Senator Harris of Delaware, and E. Sevick, of Kladno, Bohemia.

HE WAS WILLING—SHE WAS NOT.

NEW JERSEY ELOPERS ARRESTED AT FLUSHING.

L.—A FAITHFUL LOVER SCORNED.

Court Officer Kelly brought to the Second Precinct station house, Long Island City, late last night, Jeanne Blodgett, seventeen years old, and Max Grass, twenty-one years old, whom he had arrested at Flushing.

The Rev. Mr. Blodgett, a Hungarian minister, of Flushing, N. J., is one of the party. Mr. Blodgett came from his home in Passaic and obtained a warrant from Justice Kavanaugh, of Long Island City, for the arrest of Grass, whom he charged with having abducted his daughter. The minister said that Grass was a married man and the father of a son. On Saturday night last Grass deserted his wife and going Blodgett's house waited outside until Jeanne received a bundle of clothing, which was thrown from the window by the servant girl. The couple then eloped.

Mr. Blodgett turned them to Long Island City, and from there to Flushing. Policeman Kelly and the minister found the couple in Mrs. Perry's hotel, on Main-st., where they had registered as Max Griffin and wife.

When the clerks arrived at the station house in Long Island City, Grass was locked up, but Jeanne was detained in the officer's room. She will be required to appear in court this morning, namely, Grass. Jeanne said that she left her home in Passaic because she liked Grass. She said he promised to marry her and give her a good home. When they arrived in Flushing he obtained employment as an engineer on the College Point Electric Railroad, and engaged rooms in which to begin housekeeping with Jeanne.

At the station house Mr. Blodgett upbraided his daughter for running away with a married man. He had a young man with him who for some time past has been the girl's admirer, and the minister tried to persuade Jeanne to marry this young man. Jeanne tossed her head in a haughty manner, stamped her foot and said she would rather go to prison with Max than marry her penitent. The young man was in a dejected mood and refused to give his name. It is believed that Grass's wife, however, will make a charge against him of abandonment.

WITH THE HONORS DUE A HERO.

TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS OF THE OLD LIBERTY BELL TOWARD CHICAGO.

Pittsburgh, April 27.—Day scarcely dawned before the vicinity of the Union Station, where the ancient symbol of the country's independence, the Liberty Bell, guarded by the escort, had remained in the driving rain through the night, was alive with animation as the early birds looked from every direction to obtain a glimpse of it.

A large crowd greeted the train at Allegheny station, where the scenes of last night and yesterday were again repeated. After a stop of five minutes the train pulled out for the West. There were enthusiastic demonstrations at Sewickley, Rochester, Allentown and other points along the route. The annales of the end of the arcades are circular in form, and 135 feet in diameter. The total floor area is 3.1 acres. The general fisheries exhibit is in the main building. The west annex is devoted to angling exhibits, and the aquarium is in the eastern end. The glass fronts of the aquarium make a total of 575 feet in length, and 3,000 square feet of surface, with a water capacity of 140,000 gallons. The tanks in which salt water fish will be exhibited contain 40,000 gallons. This is real Atlantic ocean salt water, which was condensed for shipment to one-fifth its bulk, and stored at the tanks with fresh water.

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